

(c) the number of teachers belonging to other communities whose stay in Raichur proper is more than 10 years;

(d) the number of schools in Raichur Taluka without Primary School buildings and measures taken to provide buildings for these school;

(e) the number of posts of Primary School teachers which are still vacant in Raichur Taluka and when they are likely to be filled?

SRI B SUBBAYYA SHETTY (Minister for Education).—

(a)	No. of SC/ST teachers	Their stay (in years)
	2	1-0-0
	3	8-0-0
	1	7-0-0
	1	6-0-0
	6	3-0-0
	4	2-0-0
	35	1-0-0

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52

(b) 27

(c) 67

(d) 66. The T.D.B. and the Municipality are being persued to construct buildings.

(e) 31. The recruitment of teachers being done by the District Level Recuitment Committee.

10-00 A.M.

**Calling Attention to matters of urgent Public Importance.**

(i) *re: Strike by the employees of the Agriculture College Dharwar.*

ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾಷಾರಾಮ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ (ಧಾರವಾಡ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಘದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟು ಆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಆಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನಂತರ ಆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಹೂಡಿದರು. ನಾನು ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆಯುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಮುಷ್ಕರವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI K. H. RANGANATH (Minister for Agriculture and Parliamentary Affairs).—

Sir, I wish to make the following statement.—

The genesis of the trouble regarding the association of the Teachers of the University of Agricultural Sciences can be traced to the Memorandum submitted to me on 9th October 1978. There were 12 demands mentioned in the Memorandum. For information of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I mention them below:

- (a) UGC pay scales to be implemented from 1/1/73 instead of from 1-1-77 as has now been done.
- (b) The cadres of Instructors /Research Assistants/Extention Guides should be abolished
- (c) Teachers should be deputed for higher courses on a full time basis as is done in other Universities.
- (d) Lecturers and Readers who have put in 10 years of continuous service in the same cadre should be promoted as Readers and Professors respectively without any screening and automatically.
- (e) Teachers who were in Government service before joining the University and who have retired should be given pension. Similarly, gratuity should be paid on completion of 55 years of age even though the concerned teacher will continue in service until attaining 60 years of age.
- (f) All the vacant posts should be filled up immediately.
- (g) Charge allowance should be paid to teachers when they are placed in additional charge of other posts besides their own for more than six months.
- (h) A part of the D.A. should be considered as additional basic pay for the purpose of availing HRA, CCA, GPF and pension benefits.
- (i) The University should recover the House Building/Vehicle Purchase advance as stipulated in KCSRs.
- (j) Teachers should be given membership in the Academic Council.
- (k) Teachers should be given representation on the Board of Regents.
- (l) Teachers should be given representation on some of the important committees such as the Quarter Allotment Committee, the House Building Advance Committee, the House Purchase Advance Committee, and the Vehicle Purchase Advance Committee.

Simultaneously, similar representations were presented to the Chief Minister and to the Governor. Immediately on receiving this Memorandum, I had the demands examined in some detail. However, it was then not possible for me to take immediate decisions because some of the demands involve very heavy financial implications as also repercussions on the conditions in other Universities. Also, it was necessary for me to obtain the comments of the authorities of the University of Agricultural Sciences and also the Governor who is the Chancellor of the University.

On 20th November 1978, the Registrar of the University informed Government that the Teachers' Association had started non-violent agitation to press for the early settlement of their demands. Thus, the teachers decided to take to agitational methods inspite of the fact that they were fully aware that the Government was seized of the matter. I would like to inform the Hon'ble members that it was not possible to take even tentative decisions at that stage as the view of the University authorities on these demands were communicated to Government only on 15th November 1978. I am sure the Hon'ble members would agree with me that Government could not take action on an important issue like this without ascertaining the views of the University.

On 28th November 1978, the Registrar of the University informed the Government that the Teachers' Association had, after discussions with the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of Departments, decided to call off the agitation with a proviso that the teachers would resort to an indefinite strike from 26th of December 1978 in the event of their grievances not being solved to their satisfaction by that date. Even at that stage, the belligerent attitude of the teachers who admittedly constitute a privileged class in the Society was surprising. None the less, Government in its magnanimity decided not to make an issue of this and had chosen to examine each of these demands on its merits. As quite a number of these demands involved matters of principle and policy, it was not possible to come to definite conclusions straightaway. As threatened, a majority of the teachers struck work on 26th December 1978; some of them went even to the extent of obstructing other teachers who were not interested in taking part in the strike and who were trying to attend to their normal work. The crux of the matter was that some of the seedemands were untenable and some of them required minute examination as not only did they involve heavy financial implications but they also had repercussions elsewhere. On 8th January 1979, I convened a meeting in my chambers to which the representatives of the Teachers' Association were invited. In that meeting, I accepted quite a good number of their

demands and the representatives of the Association had then assured me that they would not take any precipitate action. I instructed the University authorities to take immediate action to fill up all the vacant posts and to sanction charge allowance to such of those members of the staff who would hold additional charge of other posts for periods exceeding 6 months. Instructions were also issued to the University to streamline the procedures for sanctioning House Building and Vehicle purchase advances. I also requested the University authorities to take decisions regarding providing promotional opportunities to the staff. Deputation of teachers for higher studies in a systematic and planned way was also agreed to in principle. Some of these decision have already been given effect to; some of the others are in the process of being implemented.

However, a final decision on 4 demands could not be taken straightaway. These are: (i) Whether UGC pay scales should be given effect to from 1/1/73, (ii) whether promotions to higher posts should be made automatic, (iii) whether posts of Instructors and Research Assistants should be abolished and (iv) whether a part of D.A. should be merged with the basic pay for purposes of computing HRA, CCA and purposes of other benefits.

As the Hon'ble members would see, these demands raise larger questions involving not only the finances but also matters of principle and there could be no question of accepting them without a proper examination and without due regard to the finances of the State as well as repercussions on conditions in other Universities and in the State Government.

On 6th February 1979, the Teachers' Association again gave notice that if the pending demands were not accepted forthwith, they would go on strike from 20th February 1979. Immediately thereafter, I personally requested the Teachers' Association to desist from taking recourse to agitation particularly when Government had agreed to examine the pending demands with an open mind. After all, a majority of the demands such as sanction of charge allowance, filling up of vacant Posts, deputation to higher studies etc. had been accepted and the University authorities had been asked to implement them without further delay. I had also accepted in principle the demands concerning representation of teachers on the Academic Council and on the Board of Regents. However, implementation of these decisions would necessitate amendments to the University of Agricultural Sciences Act and this would take time.

In utter disregard of my personal appeal, the teachers chose to go on strike from 26th February 1979. To add insult to injury, they boy-

cotted the Annual Convocation and even chose to wave black flags when the Chancellor and myself arrived at the convocation. At a time when examinations were coming nearer and when the student community was anxious to avail itself of the assistance and guidance of the teachers, they struck work without any thought of the consequences of such action. I was grieved beyond measure at the unethical attitude of the teachers which is against their code of professional conduct. In the light of my personal assurances and appeals, if the teachers had decided to wait for some more time before they took to such drastic action, heavens would not have fallen particularly when they belonged to a comparatively better off segment of society and their standards of education and life are immensely superior to those of the common man. I was also extremely upset at the poor example that was set by these recalcitrant teachers to their students and to their colleagues elsewhere.

However, I have still kept an open mind on these issues and I am prepared to examine them dispassionately and without any preconceived bias or prejudice. I will take decisions which would be in the best interests of the teachers provided they are not against the larger interests of the Society. At the risk of repetition, I would like to say once again that all the demands of the teachers which are under consideration involve heavy financial implications and possible repercussions not only on other Universities but also on the establishment of the State Government whose numbers are far larger than those employed by the Universities. To quote only a single example, if the demand that the UGC pay scales should be given effect to from 1st January 1973 is accepted, in respect of the University of Agricultural Sciences alone, the extra expenditure would be of the order of Rs. 20 lakhs ; merger of D. A. with basic pay would mean an additional expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs. If the other three Universities are also to be given similar benefits, the financial implications would be enormous. In these circumstances, a decision on such demands can be taken only after a detailed examination of the whole issue in a comprehensive manner. All these matters are being looked into by the Government with a completely open mind and decisions will be taken without any hidden or open prejudice. Instructions have been given to the University authorities that all such assurances as have been given should be implemented immediately and without delay so that the credibility of the Government and the University authorities is fully established.

Even the Governor who is the Chancellor of the University of Agricultural Sciences has given thought to these demands and he has

written to me about them. I am examining the matter keeping also the Governor's views in mind.

The representatives of the Teachers' Association have been informed of all these developments. They were personally requested by me not to take recourse to such an action as would bring a bad name to them. But so far the teachers have ignored all these appeals and have in utter disregard of the interests of the institution, the students and the Society, chosen the path of holding the authorities to ransom. I have been given to understand that they have now called off the strike with a condition that some time soon they will again resort to the same agitational methods of ventilating their grievances.

I am sure the Hon'ble members would agree with me that the entire blame for whatever has happened rests with the teachers' association and viewed dispassionately, such action requires condemnation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾವುರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ, — ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಸಚಿವರು ವಿವರವಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿವರು ಕೆಲವು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೆರೆದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ವೇತನ ಶೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಸಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಲ್ಲದ್ದು ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವಾಗ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತೆನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕವೃಂದದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಗೌರವ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವೃಂದದ ದಿಡ್ಡರನೆ ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅವರ ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಂತಹ ಅಹಿತಕರ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವೃಂದದವರು ಕಳೆದ ಆಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಎಂಟರಂದೇ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲಹಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮಾತುಕತೆ ನಡೆದದಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆರೆದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಖಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯೋ, ತಪ್ಪೋ ನ್ಯಾಯವೋ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದುವಿಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಖಂಡನೆಯನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಖಂಡನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಲ್ಲ. ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಖಂಡನೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ದಾರಿ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದರೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಯು. ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಯವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ ಏನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI. — From the statement it appears that the teachers have made certain demands. I would like to know from the Minister when these demands were made by the Association; and secondly whether U.G.C. scales of pay are given to these teachers?

To my knowledge, UGC scales are given in other Universities of Agriculture. Since what date other Universities have implemented the UGC scales to their teachers; and what is the opinion of the University of Agricultural Sciences so far as the demands of the teachers are concerned; whether it has recommended for the acceptance of the Government? Lastly, whether the UGC have been given to the Agricultural University teachers already?

SRI K. H. RANGANTH:—U.G.C. recommendations were made sometime in 1974-75 and the Government took a decision in 1977. From 1st January 1977 U.G.C scales were given effect to. Before answering other questions, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the pay scales of teachers.

1. An instructor is started with a pay of 660p.m. with other allowances and the total salary comes to about Rs. 800 p.m.
2. Lecturers scale of pay is Rs. 900-1750 plus other allowance which comes to 1100-1200.
3. Associate Professors : 1300-1900 plus other allowances which comes to 1450-1550.
4. Professors : 1500 plus other allowances.

These salaries cannot be called as low. As regards the other question asking whether it has been implemented in other Universities or not; my information is that other Universities have not implemented. In addition to other aspects the basic salary has got other wider implications. It also got certain implications on the other sector v.z. Government servants.

That is why on these four questions we are going to consider and a decision will be taken. But the question of giving effect to from 1st January 1973 does not arise at all. The leader of the opposition has asked whether it has been implemented in over Universities, which I will have to enquire into. Because, I have not done anything behind the back. I had discussed with them in my chambers and even now also I am inviting them to discuss. The salary they are getting is not a small salary. But the time they chose to resort to this method was not the proper time. They started it when the first semester is about to commence, when I required nearly about 500 graduates in May or June. Those students who would have taken examination were prevented from taking the examination. I would request whether this House would appreciate this action on the part of the Teachers' Association. During the Convocation, I requested the members of the Association to forget these things for the moment and allow some time. 'Can I not request you to wait for three months'? They were not

prepared to even make this much of sacrifice. When this is the attitude of the teachers, Sir, I think I have not done anything wrong. If I am permitted to quote from the President's Address of 25th January, he has said: "In the welter of demands and agitation by the urban pressure groups for an ever-increasing share in the national cake, the needs of the poor farmer, the real producer of wealth in our country are apt to be overlooked." ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ೭೦ ರಿಂದ ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ 'ಎಜನ್ಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಅಮೆಂಡ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವವರು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಏನು ಒಂದು ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸಮಾಜದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನ್ನ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹತ್ತಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವರು ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಯವರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕೆ ? ೬ ತಿಂಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದೊಳಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊತ್ತು ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನೌಕರರು ಇಂಥ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹೆಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್ —ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್‌ರವರು ಆಕ್ಸೋಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಹುಬೇಗ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್‌ರವರು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ೬ ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುನಃ ಕಟಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅತಿ ಜಾಗೃತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸಂಪು ವಗೈರೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ದನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್‌ರವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ವೈಸ್‌ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್‌ರವರಿಗೆ ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ೨ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾವುರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ.—ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರ ಸ್ಕೇಲನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ನಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಠೇನೆ ಆಕ್ಸೋಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಯಾವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವು ?



ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಹೆಚ್. ರಂಗನಾಥ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಉಳಿ ಜನವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಬಂದು, ಅದೇ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು, ಅವರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನವಂಬರ್ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬೇರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳವರು ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ ಹೇತನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ii) *re : law and order situation at huttavanahalli and Anagod is mayakonda constituency*

SMT. C. NAGAMMA KESHAVAMURTHY (Mayakonda).—I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the Law and Order situation at Hutchavanahalli and Anagodu villages in Mayakonda Constituency.

SRI D. DEVARAJ Urs (Chief Minister).—Sir, I wish to make the following statement.

### ANAGODU VILLAGE

There are two parties in Anagodu village. One party is headed by Ex-VP. Chairman Nanjundappa and the other party is headed by present Village Panchayat Chairman Ramachandrappa. Ramachandrappa and his followers are always aggressors and a number of rioting cases have been registered against them for stoning the Houses of Nanjundappa and his brother Onkarappa. Ramachandrappa is trying to create fear in the minds of villagers to have a hold on them.

The majority of Harijans including the Taluk Board Member Siddappa of Anagodu are supporting Sri Nanjundappa. Only a few Harijans are supporting Ramachandrappa. Cases and counter cases have been registered on both parties on a number of occasions.

Cases reported from Anagodu village are as under:—

(1) Davanagere Rural Police Station Cr. No. 151/78 u/s 143, 147, 149, 323 Indian Penal Code against Ramachandrappa and 21 others of Anagodu village. No Harijan is involved in this case. This case is pending trial.

(2) Davanagere Rural Police Station Crime No. 190/78 under section rioting against Marulasiddappa s/o Nanjundappa and 14 others of Anagodu village. No Harijan is involved. The case is pending trial.

(3) Davanagere Rural Police Station Crime No. 191/78 under section rioting against Doddalingappa and 37 others of Anagodu village. The case is pending trial.